

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM

NR Eligible: yes \_\_\_  
no \_\_\_

Property Name: Clifton-on-the Monocacy Inventory Number: F-1-189  
Address: 4007 and 3995 Buckeystown Pike City: Buckeystown Vicinity Zip Code: 21704  
County: Frederick USGS Topographic Map: Buckeystown  
Owner: Howard R. and Virginia T. Crum Is the property being evaluated a district? \_\_\_yes  
3 and  
Tax Parcel Number: 218 Tax Map Number: 95 Tax Account ID Number: 013904  
Project: St. John's Catholic Prep New Campus Development Agency: USDA Rural Development Program Funding  
Site visit by MHT Staff: X no \_\_\_yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Is the property located within a historic district? \_\_\_yes X no

If the property is within a district

District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_

NR-listed district \_\_\_yes Eligible district \_\_\_yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource \_\_\_yes \_\_\_no Non-contributing but eligible in another context \_\_\_

If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)

Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible X yes \_\_\_no

Criteria: X A \_\_\_B X C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Documentation on the property/district is presented in:  
Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties form for  
Clifton-on-the-Monocacy

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)

**Summary Description**

Clifton-on-the-Monocacy is an early to mid-twentieth century dairy farm sited along the east side of MD Route 85 (Buckeystown Pike) between Buckeystown and Lime Kiln in Frederick County. The 5.56-acre property includes a main domestic complex consisting of a main dwelling, a domestic service building, a garage; a tenant house; and, an agricultural complex comprising six buildings and two silos. The main dwelling is accessed from MD Route 85 via a long, asphalt driveway. The tenant house and agricultural complex are sited northeast of the main dwelling. Domestic and agricultural buildings are connected by roads and parking areas with asphalt and gravel surfaces. A separate gravel parking area is located at the northwest corner of the main dwelling. The terrain primarily is flat. Scattered shrubs, deciduous trees, and evergreens ornament the property. The property was an active dairy farm during the early to mid-twentieth century.

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Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_

Criteria: X A \_\_\_B X C \_\_\_D Considerations: \_\_\_A \_\_\_B \_\_\_C \_\_\_D \_\_\_E \_\_\_F \_\_\_G \_\_\_None

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Jonathan Sayer  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Blair  
Reviewer, NR Program

8/4/10  
Date  
8/4/10  
Date

201003493

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This documentation explores the themes of agriculture, specifically the rise of dairy farming in Frederick County during the early twentieth century, the early twentieth century milk industry, and late nineteenth and early twentieth century domestic architecture. An examination of these themes enables the evaluation of the property within its appropriate historic context.

**Architectural Description**

**Main Domestic Complex**

*Main Dwelling*

The two-story, L-shaped, Queen Anne-style, brick dwelling reportedly was constructed ca. 1895 by James P. Graff, possibly on the foundation of an earlier house that burned; the earlier house was owned by James L. Davis (Grove 1922:24; Williams and McKinsey 1910:1412; Howard and Virginia Thomas personal communication 23 February 2010). A two-story, brick addition was constructed along the north elevation of the dwelling in 1968 (Howard and Virginia Thomas personal communication 23 February 2010). Queen Anne characteristics evident in the Clifton dwelling include the roof configuration, the textured gable and roof surfaces, the two-story bay along the north elevation, the full-width front porch, and the two-story integral side porch.

The dwelling faces west. The house rests on a rubble-stone foundation and terminates in a hipped roof that features lower cross gables. The roof is sheathed in slate and features patterns of half-round and half-cut shingles. A metal snow-bird system and half-round, terne metal gutters have been installed. The front (west), south, and rear (east) gables are clad with half-round and half-cut wood shingles. The front and south gables contain a two-over-two-light, wood-frame, round-arched window. The rear gable contains two two-over-two-light, wood-frame, square windows and has cornice returns. The north gable is clad with weatherboard and contains a door rather than a window.

Exterior walls are laid in 7:1 common bond and are crowned with a plain wood cornice. Window and door openings are defined by segmental arches. Windows are two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-frame units with wood blinds. The front elevation has three bays on the first story and four on the second. The off-center, four-panel, wood door features a three-light transom and three-light sidelights; the door is flanked by fluted, engaged wood columns. A one-story, flat-roofed porch extends along the full width of the front elevation. Porch materials include brick piers, wood lattice, wood stairs, square wood columns, and a tongue-and-groove wood floor and ceiling. The porch is accessed by a walkway and patio laid with stone pavers.

The window fenestration of the south side of the dwelling is staggered due to the location of the interior stairway; an exterior brick chimney rises along the west end of this elevation. A two-story integral porch is located within the ell; materials are the same as those of the front porch. Two windows and three four-panel, wood doors with transoms open onto the porch's first story; wood-frame screen doors also are present. The second story of the porch is enclosed by wood-frame screens; a scroll-sawn balustrade is visible behind the screens. Two wood doors and two windows open onto the porch's second story.

The rear elevation of the dwelling contains a narrow wood door crowned by a transom. The door opens onto a raised patio constructed of brick pavers. The raised patio, which was built in 1968, is surrounded by a metal railing (Howard and Virginia Thomas personal communication 17 March 2010). Ivy grows along the base of the raised patio and continues up the rear elevation of the dwelling. A brick patio laid in running bond connects the main dwelling to the domestic service building located southeast of the dwelling. A concrete patio is located off the southwest corner of this brick patio.

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The 1968 addition conceals most of the north elevation of the dwelling, including an original two-story bay and a brick chimney constructed concurrently with the addition. The two-story, brick addition has a flat roof sheathed in composition roofing material and surrounded by a metal railing. Bands of large, multi-light, metal-frame windows occupy the first and second stories of the addition. The brick walls are ornamented with horizontal concrete bands at the center and the top. Full-light, metal-frame doors are located on the first and second stories of the rear elevation. The first-story door is accessed through a recessed area in the northeast corner of the addition. The second-story door opens onto a balcony enclosed by a metal railing. The addition is clearly distinguishable from the original dwelling. Minimal historic fabric was removed during construction of the addition.

The interior of the dwelling displays a side-passage floor plan with a parlor and dining room on the north side of the stair hall. The kitchen occupies the eastern end of the rear wing. The interior retains original stained woodwork, including a staircase with paneled newels and turned balusters; decorative mantelpieces; double pocket parlor doors; single five-panel doors with transoms; and bulls-eye, corner-block door and window trim. Although replacement wood floors were installed in 1972, the original plaster walls survive. The kitchen features a wall mural painted in 1945 by Erich Pahlow, the German POW who worked on the property as a farm laborer during World War II.

*Domestic Service Building*

The two-story, wood-frame, domestic service building constructed ca. 1895 is located at the southeast corner of the main dwelling. The building's original use is not clear; it may have been constructed as a summer kitchen, as a wash house, or for dairy-related tasks. The rectangular-shaped building faces north, rests on a hollow, interlocking, structural terra cotta-block foundation, and terminates in a front-gable roof sheathed in corrugated metal. A brick chimney rises at the center of the roof ridge. Exterior walls are clad with drop wood siding. The front (north) elevation contains a five-panel wood door and a three-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-frame window. The side elevations contain three-over-one-light, double-hung, wood-frame windows.

A one-story, shed-roof addition was constructed along the south elevation by 1945 (Pahlow 1945). Exterior walls are clad with tongue-and-groove, horizontal wood siding, and the roof is sheathed in V-groove metal. The addition features two six-light, fixed, wood-frame windows and a tongue-and-groove wood door.

The one-room, first-floor interior includes a poured-concrete floor with exposed aggregate, the central brick chimney stack, and a metal ball pump in the northwest corner. A five-panel wood door opens into a closet. The second story contains two rooms of living space. Following World War II, the building housed convicts from Hagerstown who worked on the farm (Howard and Virginia Thomas personal communication 17 March 2010).

*Garage*

The one-story, wood-frame garage constructed ca. 1950 is located at the northeast corner of the main dwelling (Pahlow 1945). The rectangular-shaped garage faces south and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The gable roof is sheathed in corrugated metal. Exterior walls are clad primarily with tongue-and-groove, vertical wood siding. A sliding, tongue-and-groove wood door is located on the front (south) elevation. The rear (north) elevation contains two nine-light, fixed, wood-frame windows.

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Tenant House

The two-story, T-shaped, wood-frame tenant house is located northeast of the main dwelling and faces west. The house, which was constructed ca. 1925, was moved to its present location in 1952 from a site northeast of the agricultural complex (Howard and Virginia Thomas personal communication 9 March 2010; Pahlow 1945). The tenant house comprises a gable-roof main block and a shed-roof rear wing. The house has a concrete-block foundation, exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding, and the roof is sheathed in V-groove metal. All windows but one are one-over-one-light, double-hung, prefabricated replacement units; the exception is a two-over-two-light, double-hung, wood-frame window on the second story of the wing's north elevation. Each gable contains a four-light, fixed, wood-frame window.

The three-bay front (west) elevation has three bays on the first story and two on the second. The centrally-located, four-light, wood-panel door is protected by a metal storm door. A one-story, hipped-roof porch extends across most of the front elevation. The porch rests on brick piers and features square wood posts, tongue-and-groove wood floor and ceiling, and asphalt roof shingles.

A one-story, hipped-roof back porch is located on the northeast corner of the dwelling. A concrete walk from the agricultural parking area leads to this porch, which shelters a half-light wood door. The porch rests on brick piers and poured concrete. Materials include decorative turned wood posts, tongue-and-groove wood floor and ceiling, V-groove metal roof sheathing, and concrete steps. A concrete-block chimney rises along the rear elevation of the wing. Interior details of the tenant house include five-panel wood doors, modest door and window trim, and plaster walls.

A carport and three planting beds constructed during the late-twentieth century are located behind the tenant house.

Agricultural Complex

*Bank Barn*

The wood-frame, gable-roof bank barn was constructed ca. 1895 northeast of the main dwelling (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1412). The barn occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a rubble-stone foundation. The roof is sheathed in V-groove metal. Exterior walls are clad with vertical-board siding that is painted white. The bank ramp, which is located along the west elevation, provides access to sliding tongue-and-groove wood doors. Wood pedestrian doors are located on the west and east elevations. A roughly cut door opening is located in the foundation of the south elevation. Wood louvers with scroll-sawn ornamentation pierce all elevations except the north side. The foundation of each short (east and west) elevation contains two six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows.

The east elevation of the bank barn includes two sliding wood doors on the upper level. On the lower level, the southern half of the east elevation contains a closed forebay. The northern half has a poured-concrete foundation and contains two groups of four six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows. This section encloses animal stalls and ca. 1920 milking stanchions on the lower level.

The barn is constructed with circular-sawn framing members, pegged mortise-and-tenon joints, and wire nails. The interior features a threshing floor flanked by hay mows, a common-rafter roof, and wide-board floors. The lower level has a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling in the milking area.



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The barnyard along the east and south sides of the bank barn has an asphalt and gravel surface.

*Dairy Barn, Attached Dairy, and Silos*

The gambrel-roof dairy barn is located north of the bank barn. The rectangular-shaped barn faces west. The original front section was constructed ca. 1930. The barn was expanded ca. 1942, resulting in a rear extension with an attached dairy. The two silos (ca. 1930 and ca. 1942) possibly were constructed concurrently with the dairy barn expansion (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 23 February 2010; Pahlow 1945).

Exterior walls of the original front section of the barn consist of smooth-textured, rusticated concrete block; quoins of a lighter shade ornament the corners. Exterior walls of the rear extension are regular concrete block. The roof is sheathed in standing-seam metal. Gambrel ends are clad in drop wood siding. Windows are twelve-light, wood-frame units with wood lintels. Windows on the front (west) and rear (east) elevations are arranged in pairs. The front elevation features a replacement full-light wood door with sidelights. Two six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows pierce the front gambrel end, which includes two wood doors. The rear elevation features a metal overhead garage-type door. The rear gambrel end includes two infilled window openings and one wood door.

The ca. 1942 rear extension of the barn includes a one-story, concrete-block dairy attached to the east end of the north elevation. The dairy rests on a poured-concrete foundation and terminates in a gable roof. The gable is clad with drop wood siding. The dairy features three-light, metal-frame, awning windows. Paired metal doors are located on the rear elevation. The two silos are located on the west end of the north elevation. These cylindrical, interlocking concrete stave silos are encircled with adjustable steel cables.

The interior of the dairy barn includes a poured-concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove wood ceiling. The lower level of the barn originally served as a milking parlor, and hay was stored on the upper level (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 17 March 2010). The milking stanchions have been removed.

*Large Metal Shed*

A large, metal-clad shed was erected east of the bank barn during the late-twentieth century (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 12 April 2010). The rectangular-shaped shed rests on a foundation consisting of concrete New Jersey barricades and wood posts. The gable roof and exterior walls are clad with triple V-groove metal. The north gable elevation contains one large, sliding vertical-board door. The south gable elevation features a pair of large, sliding vertical-board doors with an integrated pedestrian door. Two metal gates have been installed at the northwest corner of the metal-clad shed. The gates connect to concrete New Jersey barricades placed at the northeast corner of the bank barn.

*Milk House*

The milk house was constructed ca. 1930 concurrently with the dairy barn. The milk house is located southwest of the dairy barn and faces south. The building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a poured-concrete foundation. The hipped roof is sheathed in V-groove metal. A stove pipe rises from the north roof ridge. Exterior walls are rough-textured, rusticated concrete block. Smooth-textured, rusticated concrete-block quoins similar to those on the dairy barn define the corners of the milk house. The milk house features three tongue-and-groove wood doors: two on the front (south) elevation and one on the east elevation. The front and rear (north) elevations each contain two six-over-six-light, wood-frame windows. A nine-light, wood-frame window is present on the west elevation. The interior of the milk house includes a poured-concrete floor and a tongue-and-groove wood

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ceiling. After the ca. 1942 dairy was attached to the dairy barn, the milk house was converted to a machine shop (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 9 March 2010).

*Wagon Shed/Corn Crib*

The wood-frame wagon shed/corn crib was constructed ca. 1895 southwest of the bank barn. The rectangular-shaped wagon shed was constructed with circular-sawn framing members and wire nails. The shed has large openings on the north and south elevations for drive-through wagon passage. Corn cribs flank the wagon area; each corn crib is accessed by a wood door on the south elevation. The gable roof is sheathed in V-groove metal. Exterior walls are clad with vertical wood siding on the gable ends and with horizontal wood siding on the east and west elevations. A shed-roof addition constructed by 1945 is attached to the east elevation (Pahlow 1945). The addition is clad with vertical and horizontal wood siding; the roof is sheathed in metal. The east elevation of the addition is open and is supported by a central telephone pole.

*Small Shed*

The small, square, wood-frame shed was constructed ca. 1950 east of the wagon shed/corn crib (Pahlow 1945). The shed faces west. Exterior walls are clad with tongue-and-groove, vertical wood siding. The structure has a shed roof sheathed in V-groove metal. The front (west) elevation contains a tongue-and-groove wood door. A six-light, fixed, wood-frame window pierces the north elevation.

Landscape Features

Landscape features of the property include specimen trees of significant age in the front yard consisting of three American walnut trees and one evergreen. A few fruit trees that survive from an orchard planted during the 1960s stand near the southwest corner of the property. Leyland cypress trees planted near the southeast corner of the property during the late-twentieth century shield the farmstead from the adjacent Buckeystown post office. An above-ground, ornamental pond was constructed during the early twenty-first century at a distant location southeast of the main dwelling. The small, rectangular pond was built with landscaping timbers and pole barn spikes. The pond contains a synthetic rubber lining and is filled with water.

Property History

Clifton-on-the-Monocacy is representative in type, period, and method of construction of a late-nineteenth to mid-twentieth century farmstead in Frederick County. The farmstead also is associated with the rise of dairy farming in the county during the early twentieth century. The farm is located between two villages: Buckeystown and Lime Kiln.

The Buckey family is credited with founding Buckeystown in 1795 (Widell and Bodmer 1980). Industrial development during the nineteenth century, including a tannery, mills, cannery, and a brick manufacturer, spurred the growth of the town. Currently, Buckeystown includes extant examples of ornate Queen Anne and Carpenter Gothic style dwellings and modest, wood-frame vernacular workers housing. Lime Kiln served as the county's hub for the shipping and manufacturing of lime during the nineteenth century (Scharf 1882:569). The village was home to M.J. Grove & Sons, a general store; numerous dairies were located on the periphery of the village (Scharf 1882:569).

A previous farmstead constructed by James L. Davis occupied the site during the mid-nineteenth century. This earlier complex was destroyed by fire and the earliest buildings in the current complex were built ca. 1895 by John

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P. Graff. The post-fire construction of the farmstead marks the origin of the present-day building complex. As noted in William and McKinsey's 1910 *History of Frederick County Maryland*, Graff "purchased the James L. Davis place" and "built a two-story brick dwelling, a bank barn, and all the needed outbuildings" (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1412). The outbuildings likely included the domestic service building and the wagon shed/corn crib, whose construction is consistent with a ca. 1895 date. Graff, an industrious farmer, "brought the soil to a high state of cultivation, and made the place one of the most desirable homes in the county" (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1412).

John P. Graff was born in Frederick County in 1849. Following his marriage, Graff purchased a 60-acre portion of his family's homestead in the Urbana District, renovated the buildings, and skillfully farmed the property (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1411-1412). Later, he purchased and moved to Clifton, this time building and successfully farming a larger property. Graff's Clifton property was recorded in a tax assessment dated 1897 as containing 146 acres of land assessed at \$40 per acre; improvements were assessed at \$2,000. Graff owned livestock assessed at \$390 and furniture assessed at \$185 (Frederick County 1896). As recorded in the 1900 population census, Graff was a 51-year-old farmer. He resided with his wife, Clara; 16-year-old son, Roger; and, 11-year-old daughter, Theresa (United States Census 1900).

Recognized as a "highly esteemed" farmer, Graff retired in 1909 and moved to Buckeystown (Williams and McKinsey 1910:1412). The 1910 population census indicated that Graff rented, rather than owned, his retirement home in Buckeystown (United States Census 1910). The sale of \$315 worth of livestock in 1904 suggests that Graff began downsizing his operation a few years prior to his retirement (Frederick County 1896). Clifton remained in Graff's ownership for ten years following his retirement. A 1910 tax assessment recorded Graff's Clifton property assessed as 146 acres at \$50 per acre with improvements at \$1,800 (Frederick County 1910). It is likely that the value of improvements noted in 1910 was limited to the primary dwelling. In 1918, the Clifton property contained 146 tillable acres assessed at \$58 per acre; a dwelling assessed at \$1,800 (the previous value of improvements in 1910); a barn assessed at \$800 (likely the bank barn); and, additional buildings assessed at \$100 (most likely the domestic service building and the wagon shed/corn crib) (Frederick County 1918).

Graff sold Clifton to J. Dean Zeiler on 27 March 1919 for an unrecorded amount (Frederick County Deed 326/582). Zeiler, according to the 1920 population census, was a 50-year-old farmer born in West Virginia. Zeiler resided with his wife, Myra B.; two daughters, aged 18 years and 4 months; and, a 10-year-old son (United States Census 1920). The Zeiler tax assessment for 1919 lists the same land and buildings as recorded in 1918 for Graff (Frederick County 1918). In addition, the following property was assessed: furniture (\$400), horses (\$965), cattle (\$590), hogs (\$40), harness (\$60), and a Dodge motor vehicle (\$400). The assessment did not distinguish between dairy cows and beef cows. A 1923 tax assessment valued the barn at \$900, a \$100 increase over the 1918 assessment, suggesting that the milking area and stanchions on the lower level of the bank barn were added during this period (Frederick County 1923). The assessed value of the land increased to \$70 per acre in 1923, up from the \$58 per acre assessment in 1918.

A review of tax assessment records suggests Clifton's local prominence as a dairy farm began under the ownership of Alexander E. McCuskey and Isaac A. Wise, who purchased the property from Zeiler on 3 March 1924. The sale price for the property was not recorded in the deed (Frederick County Deed 346/568). The 1928 tax assessment recorded for McCuskey and Wise listed the same land, buildings, and assessment values as those recorded for Zeiler in 1923, with one difference. The 1928 assessment also recorded a tenant house assessed for \$500, suggesting that this building was constructed during the nine-year period between the two assessments (Frederick County 1928). McCuskey and Wise owned cattle assessed at \$1,250, more than double the value of Zeiler's cattle five years earlier. Their other assessed property included horses (\$415), hogs (\$40), harness (\$25), other vehicles (\$75), and tools and machinery (\$30).

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Wise sold his one-half interest in Clifton to McCuskey on 1 March 1930; the sale price was not recorded in the deed (Frederick County Deed 372/600). At that time, McCuskey's cattle were assessed for \$905, a small decrease from his holdings under the partnership with Wise. McCuskey's additional assessed property included horses (\$500), hogs (\$15), harness (\$30), other vehicles (\$50), and furniture (\$400). McCuskey's land was assessed at \$65 per acre (Frederick County 1928). In the 1930 population census, McCuskey was recorded as a 59-year-old male born in West Virginia; his occupation was identified as "general farming." McCuskey resided with his wife, Harriett A., and his 21-year-old daughter, Virginia (United States Census 1930).

McCuskey continued to improve Clifton during the 1930s. A cow barn assessed for \$1,200 and a silo assessed for \$250 were recorded in the 1938 tax assessment (Frederick County 1938). McCuskey likely constructed the cow barn (dairy barn) and silo shortly after he purchased Wise's share of the property in 1930. McCuskey farmed the land at Clifton until the early 1940s.

G. Leicester Thomas, Jr., the grandfather of current owner, Virginia Crum, purchased Clifton from McCuskey on 2 July 1942; the sale price was not recorded in the deed (Frederick County Deed 436/114). By 1945, the Thomas family expanded the dairy business. The dairy barn was lengthened and an attached new dairy was constructed; an additional silo was built as well. The Thomas family milked Holstein cows and cultivated corn, alfalfa, wheat, and hay (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 23 February 2010; Pahlow 1945).

During World War II, German POWs held at Camp Frederick, which was located northwest of Buckeystown, worked on the farm (Fortney 2007). One of these POWs was Erich Pahlow, a commercial artist who lived in Berlin prior to World War II. Pahlow and other POWs were transported to Clifton on a daily basis to provide farm labor. The kitchen wall in the main dwelling features a Dutch scene and a painting of the farmstead. Both images were painted by Pahlow in 1945. In addition to dairy farming, the Thomas family also was engaged in poultry farming during the 1940s, as evidenced by the chicken houses depicted in the 1945 painting (Pahlow 1945). Following the war, Pahlow remained in contact with the Thomas family and returned for a visit in 1980 (Cotter 2009; Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 23 February 2010; Pahlow 1945).

After World War II, inmates jailed in Hagerstown provided farm labor for Clifton. The convicts resided in the domestic service building during the week and returned to Hagerstown on weekends (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 17 March 2010).

In 1952, the Thomas family retired from active dairy farming and the property was operated by a tenant farmer. At that time, the tenant house was moved from the northeast portion of the property to its present location. While the tenant farmer took charge of the dairy operation, the Thomas family planted an orchard of pear, apple, and peach trees south of the main dwelling during the 1960s. Dairy operations continued until the 1980s, at which time the herd was sold. After dairying ceased, the agricultural fields were leased to a local farmer and were cultivated continuously until 2008. The Clifton farmstead remains in the ownership of the Thomas family to the present time (Howard and Virginia Crum personal communication 9 and 17 March 2010).

**Thematic Context: Early Twentieth Century Efforts to Improve the Milk Supply**

During the late nineteenth century, scientists and doctors identified a correlation between disease and tainted milk. These concerns spurred a public health campaign calling for a clean milk supply. As contemporary research attributed septic sore throat, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and diphtheria to milk tainted by bacteria, medical commissions were established in municipalities across the country in an effort to eliminate the spread of disease and to limit the number of childhood deaths caused by unsafe and contaminated milk (Ravenel 1921:244-248).



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Bovine tuberculosis was common during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, with 10 per cent of the dairy cow population in the United States infected (Ravenel 1921:252). The milk of cows infected with bovine tuberculosis also contained the bacteria.

At the beginning of the twentieth century, two methods for providing safe milk emerged: certified milk and pasteurized milk. Certified milk was milk produced in compliance with the regulations developed by a local milk commission, which could be organized under a county medical commission and which was chartered by the a state medical society (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 46, 31). The goal of certification was to ensure "raw milk of the very highest sanitary character, from healthy cows handled by health employees, so that such milk will be available for clinical purposes, especially feeding of infants" (Ravenel 1921:267). Pasteurized milk sold was heated in accordance with pasteurization standards and delivered to the consumer in sealed containers, thus eliminating the potential for tainted milk. By 1921, public health officials recognized the public health benefits of pasteurized milk in reducing infant mortality caused by disease transmitted through the milk supply (Ravenel 1921:277).

During the first decades of the twentieth century, the federal government developed milk standards that regulated the composition of milk sold to the general public; however, the federal standards did not have the authority of law. Standards developed by the states, unlike the federal standards, carried the force of law (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 46, 19). Maryland state milk standards dictated a 3.50 per cent fat content with 12.50 per cent total solids not fat compared to the 8.50 percent of solids not fat and 3.25 per cent fat content under the federal standards (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 46, 17, 18). The milk could not be adulterated, i.e., no part of the cream could be removed nor a foreign substance added to the milk, to comply with the state's milk standards (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 46, 19). Mixing the milk from cows that produce milk with a lower fat content with those cows having a higher fat content was the only way to alter the quality of the milk (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 46,20).

In addition to state standards, many cities also developed regulations regarding the quality of milk sold within city limits. Most cities, including Baltimore City, required that dealers or milk sellers obtain a license in order to sell milk within city limits. An ordinance passed by the Baltimore City Council in January 1917 established new bacteria standards for milk; farms, pasteurization plants, and dairy employees became subject to inspection (Wessel n.d.:153).

**Thematic Context: The Rise in Dairy Farming in Frederick County during the Early Twentieth Century**

An examination of agricultural trends in Frederick County provides a context for the evaluation of the Clifton farm. Agricultural census data are available from 1850 until 1950. The schedules for the agriculture census taken between 1850 and 1870 compiled identical data; the census act of 1879 allowed for the compilation of more exhaustive data, which resulted in the development of a new agriculture census schedule (Bureau of the Census 1902:743). Census enumerators questioned farmers and completed the agriculture census schedule based on their responses. After 1890, the agricultural census schedules completed for individual farms are not available to the public. The data included in the agricultural census during the twentieth century offer statistics at the county level on an extensive variety of agricultural topics.

A review of census data suggests several agricultural trends emerged during the early twentieth century. The number of farms fluctuated at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of the twentieth century. While Frederick County remained predominately agricultural, the number of farms declined during the mid-twentieth

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century. Census data also suggest that the number of dairy farms increased occurred during the period. By the mid-twentieth century Frederick County emerged as important producer of dairy products.

Generally, the number of farms in Frederick County steadily increased between 1850 and 1930. In 1850, 1,983 farms were reported in the county (Historical Census Browser 2004). Between 1900 and 1920, the number of farms increased to 3,747 and 3,817 (Historical Census Browser 2004). After 1930, the number of farms decreased, and, by 1950, 2,977 farms were located in the county (Historical Census Browser 2004). Historically, Baltimore County claimed the largest number of farms in Maryland; however, by 1950, Frederick County surpassed Baltimore County as the county with the largest number of farms in the state (Historical Census Browser 2004). Frederick County also had the greatest number of acreage devoted to farming than any other county in the state. In 1900, the first year data are available, 374,381 acres of Frederick County land were in agricultural production (Historical Census Browser 2004). As with the number of farms, the number of acres in agriculture in Frederick County steadily declined between 1900 and 1950, with 339,744 acres in agriculture by 1950 (Historical Census Browser 2004).

The number of cows in the United States kept "mainly for milk production" steadily increased between 1850 and 1940, with over 5 million cows raised for dairying in 1850 and almost 25 million cows in 1940 (Bureau of the Census 1942:7). In 1910, Frederick County reported 19,967 dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products and 17,042 dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, representing the largest number of dairy cows on farms in Maryland (Bureau of the Census 1913:737-738). With 16,962 dairy cows on farms reporting dairy products and 11,998 dairy cows on farms reporting milk produced, Baltimore County claimed the second largest number of dairy cows on farms (Bureau of the Census 1913:737). Dairy products included milk, cream, butter fat, butter, and cheese. At over 5 million gallons, more milk was produced by Frederick County farmers than any other dairy product (Bureau of the Census 1913:737). County-level census data for the 1920 census is not available. The increase in the number of dairy cows represents the switch from small grain farming to dairying made by Frederick County farmers during the early twentieth century.

According to the 1930 census, Frederick County reported the highest number of dairy cows in the state. In 1930, 1,198 (n=21 per cent) of Frederick County farmers reported a total of 15,414 cows kept mainly for milk (Bureau of the Census 1932:91). This figure is nearly double the total number of cows kept mainly for milk reported in Carroll County (9,347 cows), the county with the second highest number of dairy cows in the state (Bureau of the Census 1932:91). A total of 5,546 farms reported 73,203 cows kept mainly for milk for the state as a whole (Bureau of the Census 1932:91). Not surprisingly, Frederick County farmers also were the state's largest milk producers, with 1,228 farms producing 10,677,953 gallons of milk (Bureau of the Census 1932:91). The 1930 census did not include an itemized account of the dairy products (i.e. milk, cream, cheese, and butter) produced by Frederick County farmers. Data on average farm size were included in the 1930 census. Clifton farm included 147 acres in 1930. The 1930 census recorded 574 dairy farms ranging in size from 100 to 174 acres; there were more dairy farms of this size were reported in the census than dairy farms of any other size (Bureau of the Census 1932:94).

During the first quarter of the twentieth century, the government sought to clarify how cows were classified. The U.S. Census Bureau began classifying cows milked, as distinguished from "the number of herds, the total number of cows milked with the number which was beef or dual-purpose breeding, and milk production," in 1940 (Bureau of the Census 1942:1). Maryland agricultural census data are unavailable for 1940.

An increase in the number of dairy farms and dairy cows in Frederick County occurred during the 1950s. In 1950, a total of 21,415 farms statewide reported milk cows, with 2,205 Frederick County farms reporting having milk cows; however, a total of 1,369 dairy farms were reported in the county (Bureau of the Census 1952:156, 157, 183). Baltimore (16,463 farms) and Carroll (20,236 farms) counties had a greater number of farms reporting milk cows;

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however, when compared to the number of dairy farms – Baltimore County had 325 dairy farms and Carroll County had 801 dairy farms – Frederick County had the largest number of dairy farms (1,369) in the state (Bureau of the Census 1952:182, 183). A total of 1,773 Frederick County farms reported selling dairy products, with 1,426 farms reported selling whole milk, 275 farms reported selling cream, and 101 farms reported selling butter, buttermilk, skim milk, and cheese sold (Bureau of the Census 1952:157). Of the 2,205 farms reporting milk cows in Frederick County, 1,821 of the properties were commercial farms (Bureau of the Census 1952:179). Carroll County, with 1,906 farms, 1,504 of which were commercial farms, reported the second largest number of farms with milk cows (Bureau of the Census 1952:156, 178). The average size of dairy farms was not reported in the 1950 census. Average herd size was not reported in any of the years for which census data were available. Frederick County continues to lead the state in milk production; the county's dairy farms produce 25 per cent of the state's milk (Maryland State Archives 2010).

*Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Agricultural Buildings*

Agricultural manuals from the early twentieth century provided a reference for the proper placement of farm buildings. Generally, the prevailing winds dictated the location of buildings used for animals (Gardner 2001:845; Breeders Gazette 1919:14). It was suggested that farmers take into consideration the distance between buildings; buildings spaced too far apart led to inefficiencies and an increase in travel time from building to building (Gardner 2001:845, 846). However, the barns were recommended to be at least 100 feet from the house (Gardner 2001:848).

Key components of a dairy farm included a dairy (cow) barn, silos, and dairy (Hopkins 1920). Other buildings necessary to dairy operations were a hay barn, chicken house, ice house, and corn crib (Hopkins 1920). Buildings were to be sited according to use in a compact arrangement (Breeders Gazette 1919:14). Dairy barns were to be sited on well-drained areas of the farm, with the yards sloping away from the barn (Hulce and Nevens 1917:9). The milk house was to be located to afford good drainage, yet at some distance from the barnyard and the silos to eliminate the possibility of contaminants entering the milk (Hulce and Nevens 1917:9). Easy access for equipment and machinery at filling time guided the location of silos. A secure passageway connecting the silo to the barn was preferred because that arrangement reduced silage odor from entering the barn and reduced the likelihood of flies entering the barn (Hulce and Nevens 1917:9). At the Clifton property, the dairy buildings are clustered near one another and are sited east of the dwelling.

Bank barns, including the bank barn on the Clifton farm, were a common building type in Frederick County during the nineteenth century. The bank barn allowed the consolidation of various agricultural functions into one central building, including storage, processing, animal shelter, and other functions. The buildings were constructed into an earthen embankment to allow ease of entry. An open or closed forebay projected over the building's ground level, which generally contained the animal stalls and opened into the paddock (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14). Bank barns continued to be built during the first quarter of the twentieth century because they could be cheaply constructed (Breeder's Gazette 1919:37).

The concerns for clean milk also were reflected in contemporary agricultural guides that offered advice to farmers on the design and construction of dairy barns. Ventilation within the barn was a primary concern. Windows were used to maintain the correct temperature within the building, particularly during the winter (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 2). Experts advocated numerous windows, especially on the elevations that would be exposed to the sun during the day (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 2). Herd size determined the size of the barn. While many dairy barns constructed during first decade of the twentieth century incorporated a loft for the storage of hay and grain feed, the use of such space for food storage was not recommended by contemporary agricultural guides because of the potential for dirt and dust to filter into the animal area below (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 4). The concrete-block dairy barn with loft



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that is present on the Clifton property reflects these trends in barn design. The eight bays of windows on the original portion of the barn combined with the eight bays of windows on the addition ensured that the barn was well ventilated.

Milk was to be removed from the barn as quickly as it was drawn and stored in a milk room that preferably was constructed in the barn, yet separated from the rest of the barn and having an exterior entrance (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 6; Hulce and Nevens 1917:9). Like dairy barns, the milk house was to be kept clean from contaminants. Early twentieth-century agricultural manuals advocated the use of concrete for flooring and wall materials because these materials maintained a uniform temperature (Gardner 2001:707). These materials were employed for the attached dairy located on the Clifton farm.

Agricultural guides from the early twentieth century encouraged the use of brick, stone, or cement construction materials if they could be obtained cheaply. Concrete was the preferred flooring material because it was easy to install, durable, smooth, and impervious to water (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 14). Hopper windows were recommended for ventilation because they could "deflect the incoming current of air toward the ceiling" (International Correspondence Schools 1914:Section 41, 14).

Silos were needed for the storage of silage, or feed stored to allow for preservation of its green condition (International Correspondence Schools 1914:27). By the early twentieth century, farmers had recognized the importance of succulence in feed for milk production in dairy cows (International Correspondence Schools 1914:27). Dairy cows fed green fodder were able to produce milk throughout the year (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14). Experiments conducted by research institutions validated the value of silage in the winter feed given to steers (International Correspondence Schools 1914:28). Silage also proved to be a cheap source of food for other farm animals (International Correspondence Schools 1914:28). The silo enabled the preservation of the entire corn plant in its "green, succulent condition" by excluding air and water and creating a semi-moist environment (International Correspondence Schools 1914:28; Peeler and Crosby 2009:14).

Wooden silos were constructed during the late nineteenth century; but, by the 1920s, construction materials evolved to poured concrete or tile block. Silos of tongue-and-groove interlocking concrete panels that were secured with steel bands became more and more popular after 1945 when new materials and techniques enabled a more efficient method for construction (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14).

Silos were an important building type associated with dairy farms. The rise in the number of silos constructed in Frederick County corresponded to the increase in the number of dairy farms during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. A fifty-fold increase in the construction of silos occurred in Frederick County between 1882 and 1916 (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14). By 1925, 2,022 silos were reported in the county; this number reflected an increase from 100 silos in the entire state in 1916 (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14, 15). The silo at Clifton represents these construction trends.

Corn cribs were another necessary and important agricultural building. The buildings protected corn from weather and animals. Narrow corn cribs facilitated the curing of corn by preventing the growth of mold and mildew (Breeder's Gazette 1919:246; Peeler and Crosby 2009:14). Piers elevated the corn cribs, which terminated in gable roofs. Corn cribs, including the one located on the Clifton farm, were constructed to allow for the storage of farm equipment such as the reaper and mower. A manual for the construction of farm buildings advocated the construction of a corn crib that was 6 feet by 36 feet at the bottom and 8 feet by 36 feet at the top to provide for an outward slope to the crib (Breeder's Gazette 1919:246). The design of the crib was important for three reasons: 1) the outward slope prevented rats from climbing the sides of the crib; 2) the design prevented rain from driving into the building; and, 3) the design facilitated removal of the corn from the wagon (Breeder's Gazette 1919:246, 247).



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Harvest technology changed by the mid-1950s impacting the need and usefulness of the corn crib. Combines made possible the shelling of corn directly in the fields and artificial dryers eliminated the long drying periods (Peeler and Crosby 2009:14).

**Thematic Context: Late Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Century Domestic Architecture**

The primary residence of the Crum property was completed in the Queen Anne architectural style. The Queen Anne architectural style gained popularity in use for domestic architecture during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. Prominent architects and builders' guides helped to promote eclectic styles, including the Queen Anne, during the period. Quick, efficient mass transportation enabled the shipment of mass-produced components, such as pressed brick, cut stone, and jigsawed wood, across the country (Rifkind 1980:61). Ornamentation on Queen Anne-style dwellings was completed in a variety of shapes, colors, and textures, and combined different materials (Rifkind 1980:64). Chimneys generally were grouped together. Windows with small lights, fan and sidelights located at door openings, turned balusters, and ornate lathework commonly were used in Queen Anne-style dwellings (Rifkind 1980:65). Character-defining features of the style include irregularly-shaped, steeply pitched roofs; patterned shingles; bay windows; and, asymmetrical facades that incorporated a partial or full-width porch (McAlester 1988:236). Porch detailing could be quite ornate, consisting of spindlework friezes, lace-like brackets, dentils, and turned balusters (McAlester 1988:264, 265).

Queen Anne style dwellings are located throughout Frederick County, including Buckeystown and its environs. Generally, ornate examples of the style are found in more developed areas of the county, such as the City of Frederick, the approach into Middletown, and Mount Airy, than in the rural parts of the county. Fully-developed examples of the style incorporate turned columns, dentilated cornices, shingled gables, and scroll-sawn brackets. Rural examples of the Queen Anne style have modest ornamentation limited to the gable peaks and porch. Full-width or wrap-around porches are common. The wood-frame dwellings occupy complex footprints; roof forms also are complex, regardless of urban or rural setting. Examples of farmsteads that include Queen Anne style dwellings in Frederick County include the Lily Homestead (F-3-109); the George W. Horman House (F-7-108), Shaver Farm (F-3-242), the Delashmutt-Utz Farmstead (F-5-87), the Alfred G. Gartrell House (F-5-095), and the Samuel Schwartz Farmstead (F-7-056).

**Evaluation**

The Crum property was evaluated applying the National Register Criteria for Evaluation (36 CFR 60.4[a-d]). The farmstead contains a complete and intact collection of domestic and agricultural buildings dating from the late nineteenth century through the early to mid-twentieth century. The property is associated with the broad pattern of agricultural history in Frederick County (Criterion A). Agriculture provided the economic backbone of Frederick County from the eighteenth through the twentieth centuries. The evolution from general farming during the late nineteenth century to dairying operations during early twentieth century is illustrated by the building types and layout of the Clifton farm. During the first half of the twentieth century, Frederick County rose to prominence as a major dairy producer in the state of Maryland.

The Queen Anne-style domestic architecture and the complex of agricultural buildings demonstrate the evolution of agricultural practices in Frederick County through the distinctive characteristics of the types, periods, and methods of construction of its buildings and the property types associated with dairy farming (Criterion C). The main dwelling at Clifton reflects the Queen Anne style that became popular in Frederick County ca. 1875. Queen Anne was the prevalent domestic architectural style nationwide from approximately 1880 to 1900. Queen Anne characteristics evident in the Clifton dwelling include the hipped roof with lower cross gables, the textured gable and roof surfaces, the two-story bay along the north elevation, the full-width front porch, and the two-story integral

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side porch (Frederick County Division of Planning 2007:28; McAlester 1984:263-267). A two-story brick addition was constructed in 1968 on the dwelling's north elevation. This alteration reads as an addition to an earlier building, and represents the property's physical evolution.

The extant collection of agricultural buildings, including the bank barn, wagon shed/corn crib, dairy barn, milk house, and silos, and domestic buildings is associated with the evolution of farming practices during the late nineteenth century to the early to mid-twentieth-century in Frederick County. The nineteenth-century use of the property as a general farm is suggested by the presence of the bank barn and wagon shed/corn crib.

By the early twentieth century, the agricultural focus of the farm had shifted to dairying as evidenced by the addition of stanchions to the bank barn. The existing collection of buildings successfully demonstrates a dairy operation that was active during Frederick County's rise as an important dairy producer in the state of Maryland for the period 1920 to 1950. While dairying occurred under J. Dean Zeiler's ownership and continued under the Alexander E. McCuskey and Isaac A. Wise ownership during the mid to late 1920s, dairying operations increased dramatically when the farm was owned and managed by McCuskey after he acquired Wise's interest in the property. The transformation of the farm to a dairying operation is evidenced through the presence of purpose-built buildings necessary for dairying farming. Buildings integral to a dairy farm include a dairy barn, milk house, and silo. It was during the McCuskey ownership that the dairy barn, milk house, and silo were constructed on the property (Frederick County 1938). The increase in dairying operations at the Clifton farm during the 1930s corresponds to the period when Frederick County became the state's leading dairy producer.

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Photo Log

MIHP # F-1-189

Clifton-on-the-Monocacy

Frederick County, Maryland

Photos taken by: R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

Photos taken on: March 2010

Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)

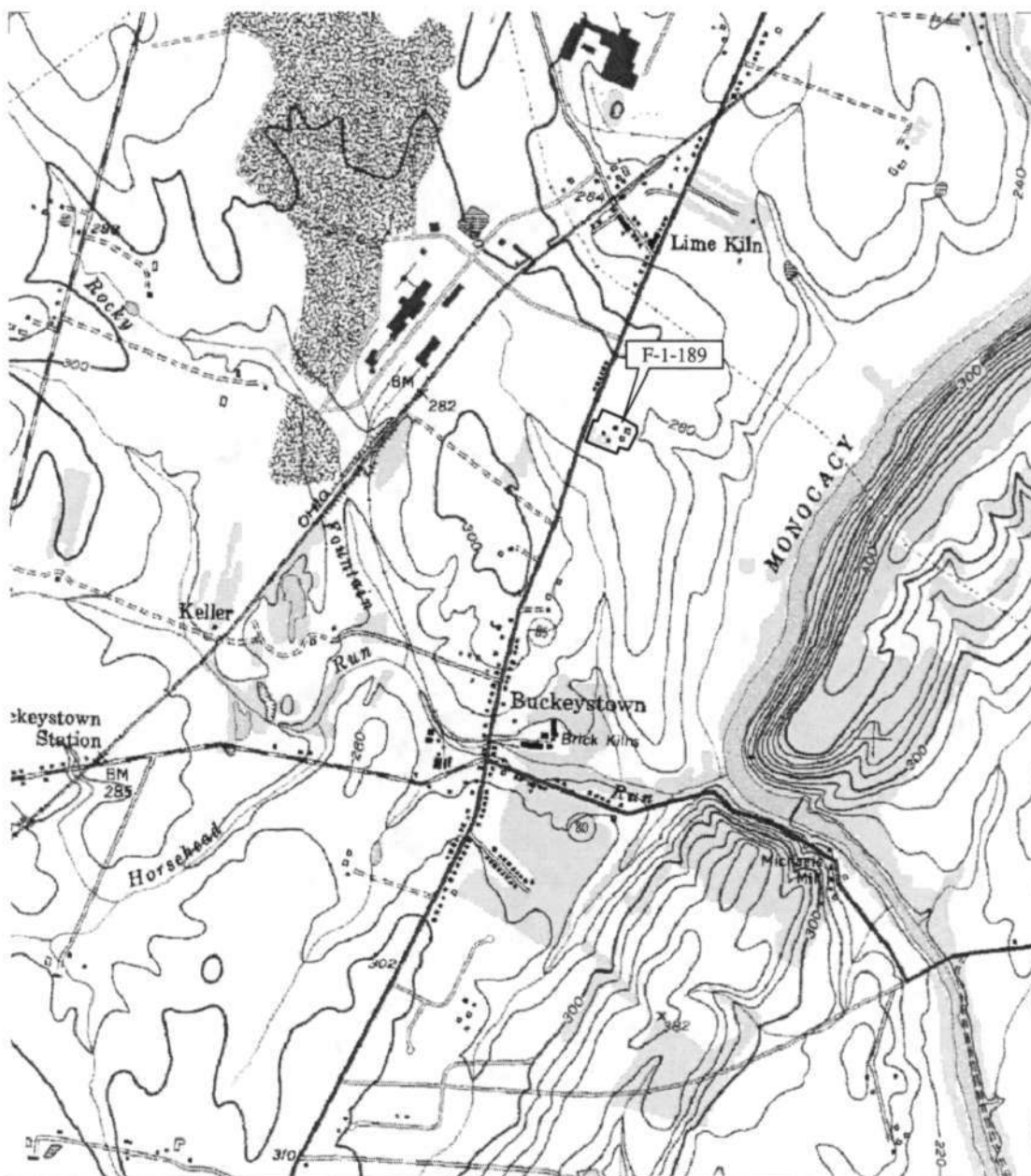
Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, PhthaloCyanine Dye

- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_01: Setting – view southeast
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_02: Main domestic complex – view east
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_03: Tenant house, barns, and outbuildings – view northeast from roof of main dwelling
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_04: Main dwelling – front (west) elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_05: Main dwelling – south elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_06: Main dwelling – rear (east) elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-17\_07: Main dwelling – north elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_08: Main dwelling – stair hall – view southeast
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_09: Main dwelling – parlor doors from stair hall – view north
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_010: Main dwelling – farmstead painting – view northwest
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_011: Main dwelling – mural on east wall in kitchen
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_012: Domestic service building – northeast corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-17\_013: Garage – southeast elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-17\_014: Tenant house – front (west) elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_015: Tenant house – south elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_016: Tenant house – northeast corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_017: Bank Barn – northwest corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_018: Bank barn – southeast corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_019: Bank barn – interior – view north
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_020: Dairy barn and silos – front (west) elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_021: Dairy barn, attached dairy, and silos – north elevation
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_022: Milk house – southwest corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_023: Corncrib/wagon shed – southeast corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_024: Small shed – southwest corner
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_025: Carport – view northeast
- F-1-189\_2010-03-09\_026: Metal-clad shed – northwest corner

Kirsten Peeler & Kay Dixon  
R. Christopher Goodwin &  
Associates, Inc.  
241 East 4<sup>th</sup> Street  
Frederick, MD 21701

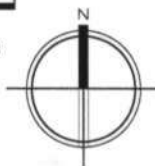
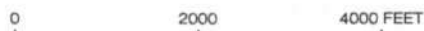
Prepared by:

Date Prepared: July 2010



USGS 7.5 MINUTE BUCKEYSTOWN, MD. - VA. QUADRANGLE 1952 PHOTOREVISED 1964

SCALE 1:24000



MARYLAND  
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

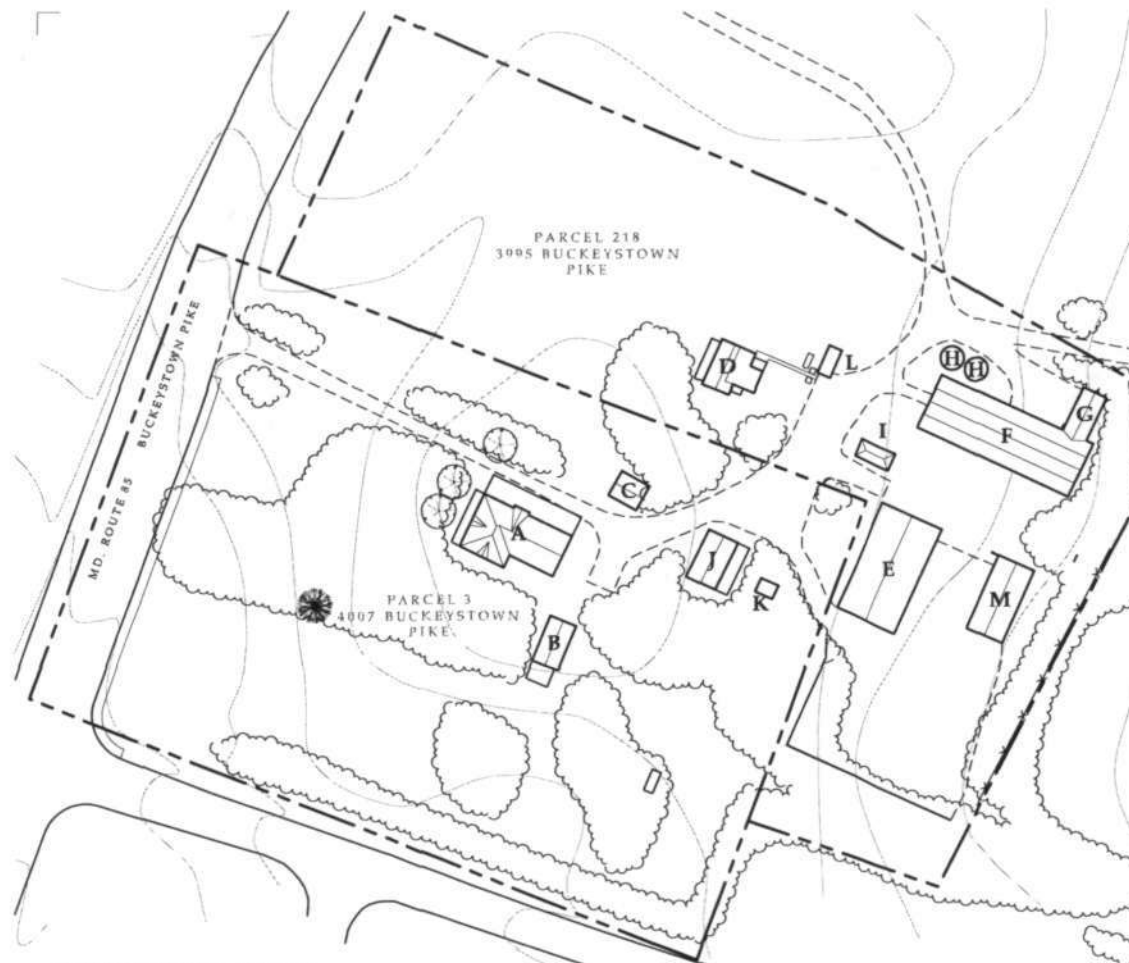
**F-1-189**  
Clifton-on-the-Monocacy  
Buckeystown Vicinity  
Frederick County  
Buckeystown Quadrangle

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**

241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 03.23.10

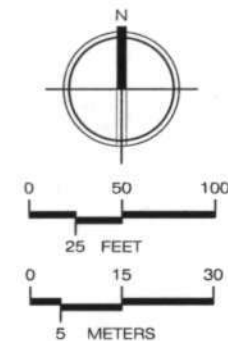
PREPARED BY: BW



# **RESOURCE KEY:**

- |                             |                  |                          |                   |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|
| A MAIN DWELLING             | E BANK BARN      | I MILK HOUSE             | M METAL-CLAD SHED |
| B DOMESTIC SERVICE BUILDING | F DAIRY BARN     | J WAGON SHED / CORN CRIB |                   |
| C GARAGE                    | G ATTACHED DAIRY | K SMALL SHED             |                   |
| D TENANT HOUSE              | H SILO           | L CARPORT                |                   |

## F-1-189 Clifton-on-the-Monocacy Buckeystown Vicinity Frederick County Resource Sketch Map



### KEY:

- ROAD - PAVED
- ROAD - PARTIALLY PAVED/GRAVEL
- WIRE FENCE
- TREELINE

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**

241 East Fourth Street, Suite 300, Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 06-23-10

PREPARED BY: BW





MIHP # F-1-189

CLIFTON-ON-THE-HORSEMAN-1

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC., MARCH 2010

SETTING, VIEW SOUTHEAST

1 OF 26



F-1-189

CLIFTON-ON-THE-MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2000

MAIN DOMESTIC COMPLEX, VIEW EAST

2 OF 26





MIHP # F-1189

CLIFTON-ON-THE-MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2014

TENANT HOUSE, BARN & OUTBUILDINGS - VIEW NORTH -  
EAST

3 IF 26



MIHP # F-1-189  
CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONOCACY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GODWIN & ASSOC. INC, MARCH 2010  
MAIN DWELLING - WEST ELEVATION  
4 OF 20





F-1-189

CURTIOT - OTT - TITE - MATHIAS

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GARDWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

MAIN DWELLING - SOUTH ELEVATION

5 OF 26



MINA # F-1189

CLIFTON - ON - THE - MOUNTAIN

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

MAIN DWELLING - EAST ELEVATION

6 OF 26





MHP II F-1-189  
CLIFTON -IN- THE- MONOCNEY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GARDNER & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

MAIN DWELLING- NORTH ELEVATION

7 OF 20



MIAP - F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON - THE - MORTGAGE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

8 OF 26





MHTA # F-1-189

CLIFTON-ON-THE-MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARIET 200

MAIN DWELLING - PARLOR DOORS, VIEW NORTH

9 OF 26



MIHA # F-1-189

CUSTOMER -- ON-THE-MONOCRY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

MAIN DWELLING - FARMSTEND PAINTING

10 OF 24



\* Pieter and Julia \*

MIHP # F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONTGOMERY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GRODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

MAIN DWELLING - RURAL

11 OF 26





MIHP # F.1-189  
CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONTGOMERY  
FREDERICK WORTH, MD  
GOODWIN & ASSOC. LLC

MARCH 2010

DOMESTIC SERVICE BUILDING - NORTHEAST CORNER

12 OF 26



MHP # F-1-189

CLIFTON-ON-THE-MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2012

GARAGE - SOUTHEAST ELEVATION

13 OF 26



MIHA # F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON-THE-MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GUNNIN TASCAL, INC

MARCH 2010

TENANT HOUSE - WEST ELEVATION

14 OF 26





MIHA B F-1-189

CUTTON - IN - THE - MONROACH  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010

TENANT HOUSE - SOUTH ELEVATION

15 OF 26



MILITARY F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONROE

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWILL ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010

TENANT HOUSE - NORTHEAST CORNER

16 OF 26



MHTA # F-1189  
CLIFFH - OFF - THE MONUMENT  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2011

BANK BARN - NORTHWEST CORNER

17 OF 26





MH # F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON THE - MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSN. INC.

MARCH 2010

BANK BARN - SOUTHEAST CORNER

18 OF 26



MULT # F-1-109  
CLIFTON ON-THE-MONROE  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GARDNER & ASSOC. INC

MARCH 2010

BANK BARN - INTERIOR - VIEW NORTH

19 OF 26



MIHN & F-1189  
CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONACACY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GRODWIN & ASSN. INC.

MARCH 2010

DAIRY BARN & SILOS - WEST ELEVATION  
7 OF 26





MIND # F-1-189  
CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GORDWIN & ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010

DAIRY BARN, ATTACHED DAIRY & SILOS -  
NORTH ELEVATION

21 of 26



LOADING ZONE

NO PARKING

NO PARKING

MIHA # F-1-189  
CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONOCACY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010

MILKHOUSE - SOUTH WEST CORNER

22 OF 26



MIHP # F-1-189  
CLIFTON - ON-THE MONUMENT

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN + ASHC. INC.

MARCH 2010

CORNER / WAGON SHED - SOUTHEAST CORNER

23 OF 26



MAP # F-1-189  
CLIFTON-ON-THE-MONOCACY  
FREDERICK COUNTY, MD  
GORDWIN & ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010  
SMALL SHED - SOUTHWEST CORNER  
24 OF 26









MITH # F-1-189

CLIFTON - ON - THE - MONOCACY

FREDERICK COUNTY, MD

GOODWIN & ASSOC. INC.

MARCH 2010

METAL-CLAD SMD - NORTHWEST CORNER

26 OF 26

F-1-189

John P. Graff Farmstead; "Clifton on the Monocacy"  
Buckeystown vicinity  
Private

1889-ca. 1945

The John P. Graff Farmstead centers on a circa 1889-1890 brick dwelling with a perpendicular rear wing and a 1940's two-story addition on the north side and its outbuildings, which range in date from 1889 to about 1940-45 and include a frame two-story summer kitchen, a wagon shed/corn crib, a frame bank barn of 1889, a tenant house of about 1890, a garage and a possible machine shed of the early 20th century, and a concrete block dairy barn and milk house of about 1940. The farmstead is moderately significant for the architecture of the main dwelling, which is basically a vernacular house with origins in the German tradition on which Queen Anne style shingled gables have been added. The number and variety of outbuildings gives a fair illustration of the life of a farm in the late 19th and early 20th century. The earlier history of the Clifton tract, with a house which burned prior to 1889, includes much dramatic activity involving the James L. Davis family, the previous owners of the property from the mid-18th century, and their avid support of the Confederate army in its movements through the Buckeystown area. James L. Davis was also one of the directors of the Buckeystown Pike Company. John P. Graff, the owner from 1889 to 1919 and the builder of the present house, was, by historical accounts of 1910, an industrious farmer who built most of the main agricultural outbuildings in the complex.

F-1-189

John P. Graff Farmstead  
Buckeystown  
Frederick County

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont  
(Harford, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Howard, Montgomery  
Counties, and Baltimore City)

Chronological/Development Period:  
Industrial/Urban Dominance, A.D. 1870-1930  
Modern Period, A.D. 1930 - Present

Prehistoric/Historic Period Themes:  
Agriculture  
Architecture, Landscape Architecture and Community Planning

Resource Types:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function & Use  
Domestic/single dwelling/residence  
Domestic/secondary structure/garage  
Agriculture/Subsistence/animal facility/barn  
Agriculture/Subsistence/storage/granary

Known Design Source: None

# Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

MARYLAND INVENTORY OF  
HISTORIC PROPERTIES

Magi No.

DOE ☐ yes ☐ no

## 1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic John P. Graff Farmstead

and/or common Clifton on the Monocacy (preferred) G. Leicester Thomas, Jr., Farm

## 2. Location

street & number 4007 Buckeystown Pike ☐ not for publicationcity, town Buckeystown ☒ vicinity of congressional district 6th

state Maryland county Frederick

## 3. Classification

| Category  | Ownership  | Status  | Present Use  |
|---|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> district               | <input type="checkbox"/> public                    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied        | <input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum                       |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private        | <input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied                 | <input type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park                          |
| <input type="checkbox"/> structure              | <input type="checkbox"/> both                      | <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress           | <input type="checkbox"/> educational <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private residence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> site                   | <b>Public Acquisition</b>                          | <b>Accessible</b>                                   | <input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious                  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> object                 | <input type="checkbox"/> in process                | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted | <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific                    |
|   | <input type="checkbox"/> being considered          | <input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted          | <input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation                |
|   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> not applicable | <input type="checkbox"/> no                         | <input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:                          |

## 4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Virginia B. Thomas et al, trustees

street &amp; number 4007 Buckeystown Pike telephone no.:

city, town Frederick state and zip code MD 21701

## 5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Frederick County Courthouse liber 1046

street &amp; number 100 W. Patrick Street folio 839

city, town Frederick state MD 21701

## 6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title \_\_\_\_\_

date \_\_\_\_\_ ☐ federal ☐ state ☐ county ☐ local

depository for survey records

city, town \_\_\_\_\_ state \_\_\_\_\_



## 7. Description

Survey No. F-1-189

|  |                                       |   |   |                      |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|---|----------------------|
| Condition                                |                                       | Check one                                   | Check one   |                      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> excellent       | <input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated | <input type="checkbox"/> unaltered          | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site |                      |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good | <input type="checkbox"/> ruins        | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> moved         | date of move C. 1945 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fair | <input type="checkbox"/> unexposed    |   |   |                      |

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE COUNT: 8

The John P. Graff Farmstead, or "Clifton on the Monocacy", is an agricultural-residential complex centered on a circa 1889 brick dwelling with a two-story 1940's addition on the north side and the associated frame domestic and agricultural outbuildings dating from about 1890 to the mid-1940's, including a frame tenant house moved from a more distant location on the farm to its present location just northeast of the principal dwelling. The other outbuildings are a frame summer kitchen, a garage, a wagon shed/corn crib, a small shed of undetermined use, a frame and stone bank barn, and a concrete block and frame dairy barn and milk house. The farmstead is located on the east side of Buckeystown Pike (Md. 85) about 1/4 mile south of Lime Kiln and about 1/2 mile north of Buckeystown, Frederick County, Maryland. The main elevation of the house faces west toward the road across a lawn with large trees screening the facade. Dates for the structures are based on historical accounts, land records, a personal interview with Mrs. Virginia Thomas, one of the current owners, and architectural details.

The main dwelling has an irregular number of bays on the west elevation, with three bays on the first story and four on the second story. A central cross gable with a shingled face and a round-arched 2/2 window breaks the hipped roof of slate. Shingled gables also are on the north and south roof slopes, the north gable being visible above the 1940's addition on that side. Four chimneys are located near the central ridge of the roof. One near the northwest corner has been raised in height. The brick walls are 7:1 American bond. A one-story porch extends across the west elevation, with square paneled piers. The window and door openings have segmental arches. The sash is 2/2 with louvred shutters. The doorway has a transom and sidelights. Fluted columns flank the doorway. The south elevation has a staggered window pattern, reflecting the location of the interior stairway. A two-story rear wing extends from the northeast corner. It has a two-story open porch on the south side, the upper level of which is enclosed with screens. A scroll-sawn balustrade is visible through the screens. The interior of the house retains much of the original stained wood trim at the stairway, door, and window frames. The kitchen has a painted wall mural by a German prisoner of war who was on farm labor detail at Clifton during the period about 1943-1945. The artist re-visited the Thomases after the war accompanied by his family and remained friends for many years thereafter.

### Outbuildings:

Summer kitchen: The frame summer kitchen was probably built about 1889 along with the main house. It is a two-story structure located southeast of the rear wing. The exterior is covered with german siding and the roof with corrugated metal. A center chimney rises above the roof. The north elevation has a paneled door and a 3/1 window on the second level. The east and west elevations have two bays with 3/1 sash. A one-story shed addition is on the south elevation. According to Mrs. Thomas, the summer kitchen was used as living quarters by farm laborers and occasionally by the German POW's detailed to Clifton for farm work.

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 8. Significance

Survey No.

F-1-189

| Period  | Areas of Significance—Check and justify below    |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric          | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric  | <input type="checkbox"/> community planning     | <input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> religion        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499            | <input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic     | <input type="checkbox"/> conservation           | <input type="checkbox"/> law                    | <input type="checkbox"/> science         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> agriculture  | <input type="checkbox"/> economics              | <input type="checkbox"/> literature             | <input type="checkbox"/> sculpture       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699            | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> education              | <input type="checkbox"/> military               | <input type="checkbox"/> social/         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799            | <input type="checkbox"/> art                     | <input type="checkbox"/> engineering            | <input type="checkbox"/> music                  | <input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian    |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899 | <input type="checkbox"/> commerce                | <input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> philosophy             | <input type="checkbox"/> theater         |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-     | <input type="checkbox"/> communications          | <input type="checkbox"/> industry               | <input type="checkbox"/> politics/government    | <input type="checkbox"/> transportation  |
|   |  | <input type="checkbox"/> invention              |   | <input type="checkbox"/> other (specify) |

Specific dates C. 1889 - C. 1940 Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D  
and/orApplicable Exception: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ GLevel of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

The John P. Graff Farmstead, or "Clifton on the Monocacy" is moderately significant in architecture for the vernacular style of the main dwelling, incorporating some Queen Anne elements such as the shingled gables, in a basically traditional German style house with a perpendicular rear wing. It is also of minor significance for the variety of the remaining outbuildings, which show the functional grouping of buildings within the late 19th century agricultural complex. The house and most of the outbuildings were built by John P. Graff (born 1849), whose biographical sketch in Williams & McKinsey's History of Frederick County (1910) says that he was an industrious farmer on the property from 1889 to 1909, when he retired to Buckeystown.

The history of the farm prior to Graff's purchase is linked to that of Mount Hope (F-1-68). Both tracts were part of the Davis family property, established in about 1731. James L. Davis, a later descendant, purchased the section which became Clifton and built a house apparently on or near the site of the Graff house. That house was apparently the scene of much activity during the Civil War, the Davises being strong Southern sympathizers who supported the Confederate troops with food, shelter, and concealment when necessary, as both Union and Rebel armies passed through the area. Grove's History of Carrollton Manor (1928) relates stories of the arrest of a female Southern spy at Clifton and blockade running by a Dr. Slaughter, taking medicine to the Southern troops along the Buckeystown Pike. According to Grove, James L. Davis was one of the most active supporters of the Buckeystown Pike Company, becoming one of the original directors.

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. F-1-189

Bond, Isaac. Map of Frederick County, 1858

Grove, William J. History of Carrollton Manor. Frederick: Marken & Bielfeld, 1928  
p. 148-149

Land Records of Frederick County

(Continued on separate sheet)

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 10 acresQuadrangle name Buckeystown, Md.-Va.Quadrangle scale 1:24000UTM References do NOT complete UTM referencesA 

|      |         |          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Zone | Easting | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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| Zone | Easting | Northing |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

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### Verbal boundary description and justification

Approximately 10 acres centered on the main dwelling on Tax Map 95, Parcel 151

### List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

| state | code | county | code |
|-------|------|--------|------|
|-------|------|--------|------|

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title Janet L. Davis, Historic Sites Surveyororganization Frederick County Planning & Zoning Dept date July 1993street & number 12 E. Church Street telephone 696-2958city or town Frederick state MD. 21701

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
Shaw House  
21 State Circle  
Annapolis, Maryland 21401  
(301) 269-2438

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DHCP/DHCD  
100 COMMUNITY PLACE  
CROWNSVILLE, MD 21032-2023  
514-7600

7.1 Description (Continued)

Garage: The frame garage was probably built about 1920, according to Mrs. Thomas. The garage is located just north of the entrance drive which skirts the north side of the main dwelling, continuing to the northeast to the agricultural group and the tenant house. The garage has tongue-and-groove siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. Sliding doors open on the south elevation.

Wagon shed/corn crib: The frame wagon shed with corn cribs was built about 1890 and has vertical siding and a standing seam metal roof. The east and west sides of the shed have horizontal siding. On the east elevation is an open-sided shed facing east, probably an addition of the early 20th century. The wagon shed is located east of the main house at right angles to the bank barn ramp.

Shed: The small square frame shed of undetermined use is located between the wagon shed and the bank barn. It has vertical siding and a corrugated metal shed roof with a single vertical board door on the west. Its location suggests that it was a pump house or mechanical shed, with a function related to the farm machines parked in the shed attached to the wagon shed.

Bank barn: The frame bank barn was also built about 1890, with vertical siding and louvred vents with scroll-sawn frames. The exterior is painted white. The roof is corrugated metal. The stall level is partially enclosed on the east side.

Dairy barn and milk house: The dairy barn and milk house are rusticated concrete block. The milk house has a hipped standing seam metal roof, with 6/6 windows and tongue-and-groove doors. The quoins are slightly lighter in color than the rest of the concrete blocks. The dairy barn has a standing seam metal gambrel roof. On the east end is an extension of plain concrete block, an alteration of the early 1950's. Two non-contributing concrete silos are located north of the barn. The date of the barn and the milk house is probably the early 1940's, but this could not be confirmed by Mrs. Thomas.

Tenant house: The tenant house is a two-story frame building with vinyl siding, 2/2 sash, and a standing seam metal roof. A two-story shed addition is on the east side of the house. The west elevation has three bays on the first story under a one-story porch and two bays on the second. The house was moved from a more distant site northeast of the main grouping in about 1945. It was probably originally built about 1889-1890.

John P. Graff Farmstead  
Frederick County

SURVEY No. F-1-189

9.1 Bibliography (Continued)

Thomas, Mrs. G.L., Jr., personal interview, June 29, 1993

Titus, C.O. Atlas of Frederick County, 1873

Williams, T.J.C., and Folger McKinsey. History of Frederick County (1910).  
Reprinted Baltimore: Regional Publishing Co., 1979, 1411-1412



4007 Buckeystown Pk

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

| Liber/Folio              | Grantee  | Grantor   | Cost  | Miscellaneous              |
|--------------------------|--|---|---|----------------------------|
| 1046/839<br>13 Apr 78    | Virginia B. Thomas, George L. Thomas III & Charles B. Thomas, trustees | George L. Thomas per. jct. of estate of G. L. Thomas, Jr.                 | P.1: "Mount Hope" excepting 147A.<br>P.2: 3.001A.<br>P.3: 15A. "Horse Blanketing" - League of Mtn |                            |
| 867/195<br>27 Dec 71     | George Leicester Thomas, Jr.   | Mary E. Storm assignee in Equity 23,468                                   | \$87,000  |                            |
| 436/114<br>2 Jul 42      | G. Leicester Thomas, Jr.   | Alexander & Harriet McCuskey  |   |                            |
| 433/473<br>17 Mar 42     | Alexander E. & Harriett A. McCuskey                                    | Isabelle McCuskey Cline & Casper C. Cline Jr.                             |   |                            |
| 433/472<br>17 Mar 42     | Isabelle McCuskey Cline et ux  | Alexander E. McCuskey et ux   |   |                            |
| 346/568<br>3 Mar 24      | Alexander E. McCuskey & Isaac A. Wise                                  | J. Dean Zeiler & Myra B. Zeiler   | 147A., 3R. 13sq.p.  | 372/600 - Wise to McCuskey |
| 326/582<br>27 Mar 19     | J. Dean Zeiler et ux   | John P. & Clara A. Shaff  |   |                            |
| WIP 9/461<br>24 Aug 1889 | John P. & Clara A. Shaff   | Joseph D. Baker   | \$14,000  |                            |
| WIP 9/418<br>12 Aug 1889 | Joseph D. Baker  | Ann M. Young, et al   | deed of conveyance 5th parcel: 147A., 3R. 13sq.p.   |                            |
| AF 9/167<br>9 Apr 1884   | Louis McMurry  | F. Danville Thomas & Lynn Davis & Wm. P. Maulsby, trustees in Equity 4930 |   |                            |

F-1-189

4007 Buckeystown Pike p. 2

Lot Size, Description,  
Other Information,  
Original Tracts

Liber/Folio

Grantee

Grantor

Cost

Miscellaneous

HS 20/354  
25 Aug 1843

James L. Davis

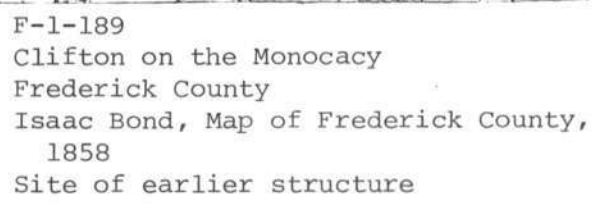
John J. Davis

163Q., 3R. 20 p.

\$ 7,000

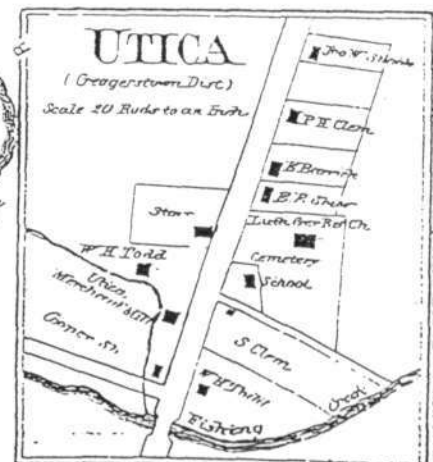
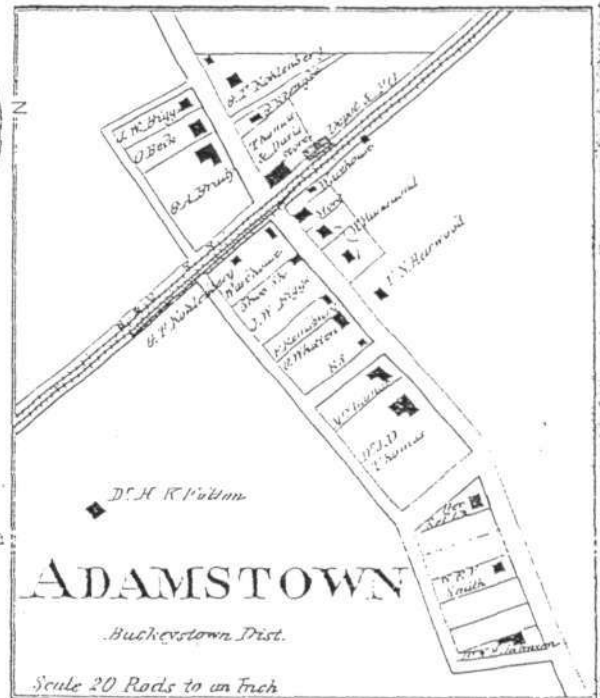
F-1-189





BUCKEYSTOWN  
DIST. No. 1

Scale  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches to an mile



F-1-189  
Clifton on the Monocacy  
Frederick County  
C.O. Titus, Atlas of Frederick  
County, 1873  
Site of earlier structure

F-1-189  
Clifton on the Monocacy  
Frederick County  
USGS Buckeystown, Md.-Va.  
1:24000





F-1-189

John P. Graft Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

West elevation

1/7



F-1-189

John P. Graft Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

South elevation

2/7





F-1-189

John P. Graft Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Summer Kitchen, Southeast corner view

3/7



F-1-189

John P. Groff Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Wagon shed/corn crib, south elevation

4/7



F-1-189

John P. Graft Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Bank barn, west elevation

5/7



F-1-189

John P. Graft Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Dairy barn & milk house, view from west

6/7





F-1-189

John P. Groat Farmstead

Frederick County

Photo: Janet Davis

June 1993

Neg. loc.: Md. SHPO, Crownsville, Md.

Tenant house, west elevation

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